

# SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

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## AMONG THE SOLONS.

### Thursday's Doings in Both Houses of Congress.

### RIVER AND HARBOR DEBATE.

Some Heavy Guns in the House Discuss the Tariff Bill—A Lively Time.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In the Senate to-day, Davis, from the pension committee, reported back eight vetoed pension bills with a recommendation that they be passed, notwithstanding the President's objection. The eight bills were placed on the calendar.

A motion to have the committee report on them printed in the Record was agreed to, and the motion to print 5,000 copies of the report was referred to the committee on printing.

Faulkner stated that Democratic members on the committee of pensions had not yet seen them.

Allison reported the army appropriation bill and indicated his intention to call it up this afternoon.

Further consideration of the fisheries treaty and Morgan's resolution thereupon was postponed till Monday next.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill, the pending question being an amendment appropriating of \$10,000 for Yankin river, North Carolina.

Amendment agreed to 37 to 8. Several other amendments were agreed to. An unimportant amendment as to the improvement of Muskingum river, Ohio, gave Edwards an opportunity to state that he had given up following the bill in detail after the vote on the Yankin river, North Carolina. He had given up the idea of pursuing a majority of the Senate, doubtless wiser and more patriotic men than himself. Any item could be rejected, but he supported earnestly by the Senator from that locality. His request from the Senate was such that he did not want to strive against manifest destiny or against the judgment of his fellows. It was useless and perhaps unjust for any one to resist the judgment of the majority of the Senate in regard to a bill which contained so large a percentage of things which ought not to be done. After disposing of eighty-seven out of ninety-four pages of the bill, it was laid aside. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular bill was presented by Hale and agreed to. Hale said the only point on which there was a failure to agree was the amendment reported from the committee on foreign relations and adopted by the Senate scientific commission to the upper Congo basin. To that, the House conferees were very strongly opposed. Senators Sherman, Morgan and Edmunds made a full statement which showed the great importance of the proposition. Morgan suggesting the grand opportunity which the upper Congo region offered for the African population of the United States and Edmunds remarking that under the policy of the House, the United States was standing dumb and idle, while its great commercial rivals were obtaining control of all the markets of the world.

On motion of Frye, the Senate still further insisted upon the amendment. A joint resolution extending for thirty days the appropriations for the current fiscal year where there are regular appropriation bills that may not have passed before the 30th of June, was presented and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The Senate then took up the army appropriation bill. One important amendment reported by the committee, was the insertion of an item appropriating \$8,000,000 for cannons and carriages, projectile experiments as a means of protecting torpedo lines, etc. All materials are to be made of American manufacture. The amendment was agreed to, with an amendment adding after the word projectiles, the words and increased facilities for their manufacture.

Hawley offered an amendment to insert an additional section appropriating \$750,000 for the army gun factory at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New York, \$5,000,000 for the purchase of steel for high power coast defense guns of 8, 10 and 12 inch caliber; \$500,000 for the purchase of submarine mines, cable galleries and appliances to operate submarine mines and \$100,000 for the purchase of submarine controllable torpedoes and torpedo boats. A point of order was made against the amendment by Gorman, that it was not germane or relevant but the point was overruled.

Without action on the bill or amendment the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The House, to-day, passed a joint resolution providing temporarily for expenditures of government in case the appropriation bills have not become laws prior to July 1st.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

Baker, of New York, moved to strike from the free list vegetables in their natural state, or in salt or brine, not especially enumerated, or provided for.

Brewer, of Michigan, in supporting the motion referred to the strong competition which existed between the farmers of Northern Michigan, and those of the province of Ontario, and he protested against the removal of the small tariff, which was now laid upon the vegetables imported from Canada.

Grown, of Virginia, said the question presented was whether farmers of this country should be permitted to feed the people of the United States, or whether farmers of other countries should be allowed to do so.

Farguhar, of New York, sarcastically expressed his admiration for the generosity of the committee on ways and means in opening the northern markets to Canadian farmers. If that was good

American policy, let the company follow it, but along the Canadian border there were intelligent farmers who would give their opinion of this cut-throat legislation when November came around.

Mills, of Texas, said that one of the objections made to the clause was that it removed the duty on potatoes. This was a mistake, as potatoes were specifically provided for in another portion of the bill. The clause he contended was in the interest of the consuming classes, and he queried where the Republicans would be willing to reduce taxation.

Drum, of Pennsylvania, suggested that they were ready to reduce internal taxes.

"Yes," replied Mr. Mills, "you want free whisky. You do not say in your platform that you want to reduce the duties on sugar and rice. The convention has overruled what you have contended for. Your party demands you to go for free whisky. We go with you to the country on that question. We demand a reduction on those things which enter into consumption as necessities and demand that the tax shall remain on whisky, as it is to-day."

J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, challenged the statement that the Republican party was in favor of free whisky. All persons of the Republican party are in favor of abolishing internal taxes because they believe it to be an unwise system; that the Republican party was in favor of free whisky, was absurd, and he repudiated the charge to that effect. Under the circumstances a man who would coldly and with his judgment in his hand, assert that the Republican party was in favor of free whisky, might be developed according to the Darwinian theory for countless cycles of time without mounting intellectually to the position of a brute. (Laughter and applause on the Republican side.)

Mills.—The platform of the Republican party says it is in favor of a repeal of internal taxes. It says it is in favor of taking the tax off of alcohol used in the arts and if that is not enough, it is in favor of taking off the international taxes. That is what is understood by the country of being in favor of free whisky. Mills said it was well known that a majority of the Republican party was in favor of the extreme position taken at Chicago. For the first time Chicago had a Republican party which had taken the position before the American people in favor of keeping the taxes on the necessities of life and demanding that the Treasury should be emptied by taking the tax off of whisky. No amount of disclaiming would convince the people that the party, if in power would not take it off of whisky and leave it on every article of necessity.

Kelly, of Pennsylvania, said he advocated a repeal of the war taxes which Jefferson had denounced as an internal system. He had demanded that the Democracy should walk in the steps of their forefathers of that party and should maintain its holiest precedence by removing the supervision of the national government from the fields to the factories and orchards of the country. He had demanded that the Democrats carry out their plan in the form of 1884, which promised an abolition of internal taxes. The gentleman from Texas could not deny that it was the Democratic promise in 1884 to the tobacco growers, fruit growers and distillers of the south, that they should be relieved from national surveillance and supervision. He had asked that this great source of revenue be remitted to the people, and under the State law to the municipality of States, and those which bear the burden of crime, vice and insanity, should have whatever revenue might justly be derived from it.

Red, of Maine, thought the gentleman from Texas did not mean to be believed when he said the Republican party was for free whisky, because the gentleman knew there would not be enough Democrats left to make up an electoral vote in half the States.

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strike out pulp for paper-makers' use.

Adopted.

Farguhar, of New York, offered an amendment striking out books and pamphlets printed in other languages than English.

Buchanan moved to add the words "not edible" to the clause placing bulbs and bulbous roots not medicinal on the free list.

The committee on amendments were agreed to strike from the free list hat-furs not on the skin and lined with flannel, and made of all kinds in block, rough or squared was stricken from the free list. On motion of Mills, the amendment was agreed to, and the striking from the free list of plaster of Paris when ground or calcined. The committee then rose.

Belmont, of New York, called up the conference report on the consular and diplomatic bill, and it was agreed to. It reports a concurrence on all amendments except that of the appropriation of \$25,000 for a commission to explore the Congo basin.

The House then adjourned.

The Committee on Pensions Report.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Senator Davis to-day submitted to the Senate a report of the committee on pensions and vetoed pension bills, the merits of which was discussed in detail, and the passage of which recommends the objection of the President, notwithstanding the more interesting and important features of the report are embodied in the discussion of the power and dangers with which, in the opinion of the committee, too frequent exercise is fraught. It says since the 8th day of May, 1888, 131 special acts granting pensions to individuals have been approved by the President. These disapprovals were based, in a great majority of cases, on the expressed opinion of the President that Congress had erred in its judgment upon mere matters of fact. It is of course impossible for the President to examine a mass of documentary evidence upon which the case depends, and which is invariably signed by the committee and it follows when Congress with Congress on a matter of fact in these cases, his judgment must be based, not upon the reports of committees in which the facts are always stated with sufficient fullness, but upon the report of some subordinate in the bureau of pensions. This bureau, whose action Congress has reversed, is thus enabled to review the action of Congress by the express direction of the President. This method of consideration is an abridgment of the right of Congress to waive that strict proof which is required in ordinary cases in the department. Usurpations move rapidly in the republic from a small object to those of greater concern. That power exists in the executive to disapprove any legislative measure that cannot be denied, but the duty unduly exists, but it shall not be used in such a manner, or upon any occasion or pretext as to make it exercise or operate as an encroachment upon the powers of other departments of the government. The right to so use the power of the executive disapproval as to change the ordinary method of legislative action by a majority vote, upon proper subjects of legislation, merely because the executive differs from Congress upon the sufficiency of proof or expediency of relief, does not exist. Such misconception of the extent of the executive power, making it limitless, is fraught with danger to the independence of Congress, and to its Constitutional powers, and it clearly implies that factions are usurping the President, whose purpose it is to subordinate this will, that the department to which the situation has been confided has the principal power of the government. Can it rightfully do this and prevent the will of the people from taking statutory effect, except by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress?

Opinion Versus Proof

Doctor's Opinion.—"Honey—Horse-bound—Tar! Nothing in them, I assure you—utterly worthless! All humbug! Bah! What a world of gulls this is!"

Conscience's testimony.—Three weeks ago I was apparently coughing my life away. Three physicians dosed me in succession. Got worse under their treatment. Tried Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Improved rapidly. Am nearly well, I believe in it. Wouldn't you?"

Sold by all Druggists. Prices 50 cents and \$1. Money saved by buying large size. Pike's Toothache Drops cure Toothache in one minute. Sold by all Druggists at 25c.

MERBONS TELL THE STORY OF COMPLEXIONS beautified by the aid of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

Denver Dots.

DENVER, June 28.—Hon. Conrad Hayden, chairman of the California delegation at the Chicago convention arrived in this city homeward bound. He will meet a party of California friends here to-morrow, and they will spend the heated season visiting the summer resorts in the mountains of Colorado.

Mr. Scott, the executor of the estate of Frank Riley, who was killed at Las Animas by Architect Call, of Denver, has property in Chicago and Colorado valued at \$100,000. All efforts to discover the heirs proved fruitless, although known to have two sisters in America and a brother in Paris, France.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for four years. Have never headed remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters.

YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

### Enthusiastic Meeting in New York City.

### HON. J. G. CARLISLE SPEAKS.

### His Democratic Oration Received With Marked Demonstrations of Approval—Etc.

### Youthful Democrats.

NEW YORK, June 28.—An enthusiastic and largely attended mass meeting was held to-night under the auspices of the Young Democracy in the Academy of Music and Wilson Hall to ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Thurman. The halls were beautifully decorated and every seat filled. Most prominent among the decorations were the colors of Ireland and Germany. Shortly after 8 o'clock, the appearance of Speaker Carlisle and Governor Hill on the platform escorted by D. Willis James, ex-Mayor Cooper and Senator McPhail C. Murphy, was the signal for an outburst of applause and waving of bandanas. Three cheers were called for Governor Hill and were given with enthusiasm. Senator Murphy called the meeting to order and introduced D. Willis James as chairman of the evening.

James advanced to the front of the platform while a large banner draped with flags and bearing portraits of Cleveland and Thurman was lowered from the flies and displayed in full view of the audience. It was greeted with cheer and applause. James, on behalf of the audience, expressed thanks to the ladies who were present.

James then returned his own thanks for the honor paid himself. A number of letters of regret were read from gentlemen who had been invited to be present. The first was from Congressman Perry Belmont. In his letter he said: "The decline of our merchant marine and loss of our proper trade relations outshipped in the foreign market as we are by our great commercial rival, England, are in themselves sufficient reasons for Congress to make a change in our tariff law. The Mills' bill is not a free trade measure, but is a step directly in accord with the growing needs of our fisheries and commercial system, namely a reduction of the surplus and an increase in our foreign trade."

A letter was then read from Mayor Hewitt. The announcement of his name was received with mingled cheers and hisses, both continuing for some time. When the secretary was at last enabled to read the letter, Mayor Hewitt's declaration that his duties would not permit him to take part in politics was received with laughter. Later the Mayor's declaration in regard to the tariff were greeted with applause. There were a number of other letters of regret, but the two mentioned were the only ones read. At the conclusion of the reading of the letters to the corporation counsel, Beckner read a series of resolutions warmly endorsing the nomination of Cleveland and Thurman, and pledging to them the united support of the Democracy of New York. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

There were many cries of "Hill," and these in turn were met by cries of "Carlisle."

When the chairman obtained a hearing, however, and had mentioned Speaker Carlisle, the audience broke into enthusiastic and unanimous applause. Men rose to their feet in all parts of house and waved bandanas and hats, while the speaker quietly advanced and modestly waited until the applause subsided.

Carlisle said: "Four years ago it was said the election of a Democratic President would be immediately followed by the prostration of our manufacturing industries, derangement of our finances, debasement of our currency and the destruction of the public credit, and even the political and civil rights of the people would not be secure. According to these partisan prophets, the Supreme Court of the United States was to be reorganized and the constitutional amendments to be annulled, the Confederate debt was to be paid and Confederate soldiers pensioned. The colored race was to be reinstated in the south; the doctrine of secession was to be reasserted, soldiers and sailors of the Union were deprived of pensions and bounties heretofore granted to them and all terms and conditions of the adjustment which succeeded the late civil war were to be entirely disregarded. These preposterous predictions were based upon the assumption that the Democratic party possessed neither patriotism nor common sense. They were founded upon the absurd supposition that 5,000,000 American citizens with all that interests them as individuals and members of the community dependent upon the stability of our social and political institutions, would deliberately proceed as soon as they were entrusted with power to destroy the foundation of their own safety and prosperity. Incredible as it may appear, there were undoubtedly some people in the country who really believed these extravagant assertions and allowed their sufferings to be controlled by them. But they cannot be deceived again. The Democratic party has not only demonstrated its capacity to the Executive Department of the government in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws, but it has set an example in fidelity of interests to all people and integrity in the discharge of official duties which will be of influence to the country through all time to come. Carlisle further reviewed the fallacy of Republican claims, its relations to trusts, homesteads, naval and merchant marine, civil service reform and finances. As to the Mills bill, he said: I think it is safe to say that nine-tenths of the people who are daily denouncing it, have never read, and perhaps would not understand it, if they

tion, particularly the sections regarding wool, tobacco and whisky. He declared the Democracy did not advocate free trade, but believes the interest of all of our manufacturing and other industries would be advanced; that the wages of all our laborers would be advanced and the general welfare of the whole country greatly promoted by repealing as far as possible the taxes upon raw materials and reducing our taxes upon the actual necessities of life. An upon this simple proposition, it proposes to stand or fall in the great contest now before it. The audience listened with interested attention to Speaker Carlisle, frequently applauding his sentences. At the conclusion of his speech a storm of applause broke out. He was followed by Governor Hill, who was warmly received with applause and cheers, and several others also delivered addresses before the meeting closed.

Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—The removal of General Sheridan to Non-quitt has been postponed until to-morrow on account of rain.

9 p. m.—General Sheridan seems to be more comfortable since the weather has grown cooler. He has rested well all day. The contemplated transfer from his home to the Switzer was postponed on account of rain.

Obituary.

LONDON, June 28.—Dr. Fothergill, author of a number of medical works, is dead.

AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

Cable Lines For First and Second South Streets.

It will be learned with pleasure that, of the many important improvements which have been talked of lately, at least one will be carried out immediately. The Salt Lake City Railroad Company has just completed arrangements with H. Casbolt, of San Francisco for the construction of elevated cable lines along First and Second South Streets, from the Jordan River to the East Bench. The company has purchased the exclusive right for the use of this system in Salt Lake City; and it is stated officially that the lines on the above named streets will be completed and in working order inside of ninety days. The Casbolt system is in successful operation in San Francisco and elsewhere. Mr. Casbolt, who has been in Salt Lake for some days past, leaves for the east to-day to arrange for the manufacture of the machinery and work will be commenced at once, and pushed with all possible speed. In time, the cable system will be extended along other streets.

The principle difference between the Casbolt and the ordinary cable system is that the mechanism is all above ground, the cable being stretched from telegraph or other poles, while the grip is attached to the top of the car.

The improvement is one in which all citizens are interested, and while its introduction will involve a large outlay, there is no doubt but that the company will reap a rich reward for its enterprise.

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is sold on a positive guarantee.

Try it this free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED.

A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. Wages good and work light. Apply at No. 263 First South Street.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. In small family. Apply to Mrs. Oliver Hodgson, 423 Second Street.

MERCHANTS' BOOKS SOLICITED TO POST and audit by Macleod, Sibley & Co., 68 West Temple Street.

LIVE AGENTS. MEN AND WOMEN, to sell the best book ever published. Good wages and steady employment guaranteed. For terms and outline, address, General Agent, P. O. Box, 723, Salt Lake City, Utah.

IMMEDIATELY. A GOOD DRESSMAKER. Call at 248 West South Temple Street.

TWO GOOD GIRLS. APPLY NO. 64 WEST Sixth South.

STEADY, GOOD WORKING WOMEN AND girls for cooking and general house work. Food wages. Apply at Mrs. McEwan's Employment office, 69 W. First South Street.

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